

OBHS Core Questions:

Subject: History

Year and Term: Year 10 Autumn 2

Topic: Modern Medicine & Medicine in the Trenches of WW1



Learn these questions to build a strong foundation of knowledge for this half-term. Ask family or friends to test you regularly, or practise on your own using the 'Look, Say, Cover, Write' method.

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| 1. | Who discovered penicillin? | Alexander Fleming. |
| 2. | Who developed penicillin further and how? | Florey and Chain successfully tested penicillin on humans in 1940. US government funded mass production in 1942 (to treat WW2 casualties). |
| 3. | What are antibiotics used for? | To treat infections by killing bacteria. |
| 4. | What is DNA and who worked on this discovery? | DNA (codes controlling genes) is in every cell of the body. In 1953 Watson, Crick and Franklin worked out the double helix structure of DNA. |
| 5. | Why was the discovery of DNA important? | In 1990 the Human Genome Project identified and mapped every gene in the body. There's better understanding of genetic conditions e.g. Down's syndrome. |
| 6. | What modern technology helps treat patients? | Chemotherapy, pacemakers, kidney dialysis, for example. |
| 7. | What technology helps diagnose illness today? | MRI scans, X-rays, blood pressure monitors, blood tests, for example. |
| 8. | When was the NHS founded? | In 1948. |
| 9. | What does the NHS provide? | Free healthcare for everyone in the UK. |
| 10. | What was the Western Front? | The main area of fighting in World War One, mostly in France and Belgium. |
| 11. | What caused trench foot? | Standing in cold, wet, muddy trenches. |
| 12. | What was shell shock? | A mental illness caused by the stress of war (now known as PTSD). |
| 13. | What was a common infection caused by dirty wounds? | Gas gangrene. |
| 14. | What weapon caused the most injuries in WWI? | Artillery (shells and explosions). |
| 15. | What was the RAMC? | The Royal Army Medical Corps – helped treat and move wounded soldiers. |
| 16. | What was the FANY? | The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry – a group of women who helped treat and transport the wounded. |
| 17. | What were the stages of evacuation for wounded soldiers? | Regimental Aid Post → Dressing Station → Casualty Clearing Station → Base Hospital. |
| 18. | Why were X-rays important on the Western Front? | They helped find bullets and shrapnel in the body. |
| 19. | Why were blood transfusions used more in WWI? | They helped stop soldiers from dying of blood loss. |
| 20. | What were Thomas splints used for? | To hold broken legs in place and reduce blood loss. |